



**UNIVERSITY OF MEXICO
vs. OCCIDENTAL**

15c



Why 4 OFFICIALS

IN FOOTBALL, as in few other sports, four officials are needed to keep in force the complicated code of rules which covers the game, and to watch the actions and reactions of the twenty-two players on the field. In any discussion of officials it is well to start with the major premise that all officials are honorable men who "call 'em as they see 'em."

The referee is the oldest official mentioned in the rule book. Up to 1883, he acted as a sort of chairman of a committee of three, the other two members of which were admittedly partisan, since each represented one of the belligerents. But in 1884 he was put "out there" to govern the game alone.

His present day chore is to watch the ball, determine its progress and its exact location after each play. He records the downs and the distance to be gained, watches to see that no defensive back starts before the snap of the ball, calls all scores, inflicts all penalties and, in general, conducts the game. He takes his place behind the team having possession of the ball.



The umpire (a post created in 1887, presumably to lighten the burdens of the overworked referee), has charge of the players' conduct. He watches for illegal tactics in individual and team play. His place is, customarily, behind the team on defense, or at the end of the scrimmage line, opposite the head linesman.

The head linesman and his two assistants, or chairmen, are posted on the sideline of the playing field. The post was created in 1894.

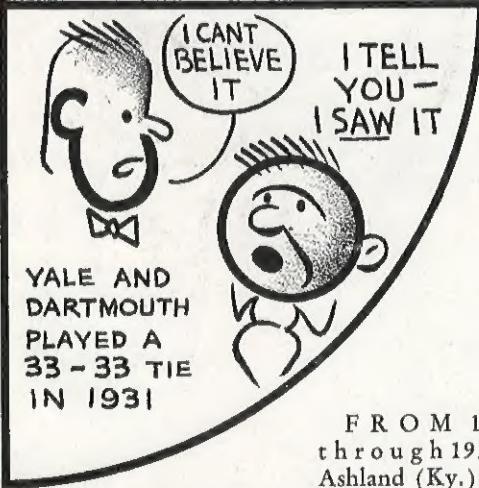
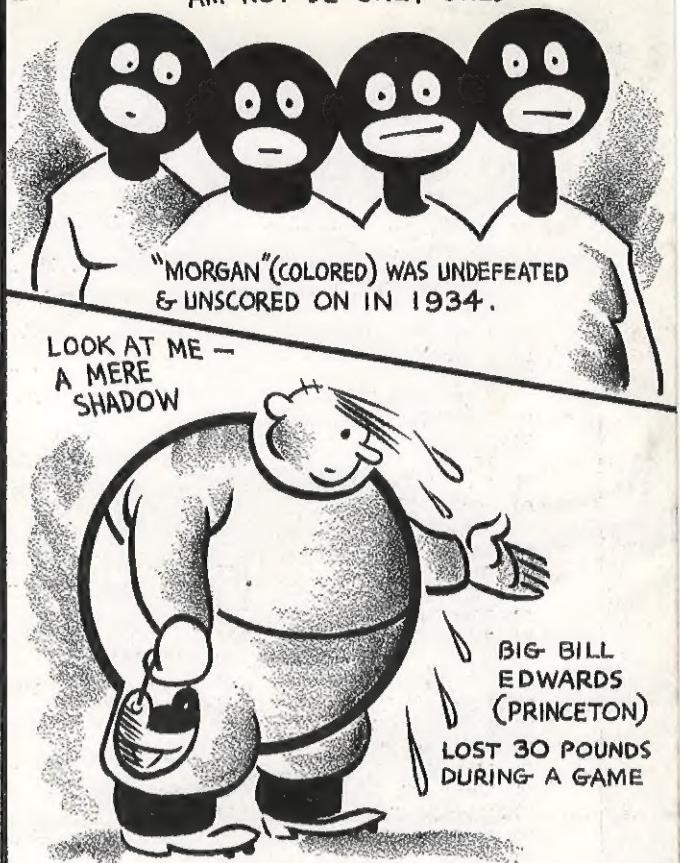
The "youngest" official is the field judge, added by the rules in 1907. He usually takes his place about 25 yards back of the defensive team, and is there to see that the rules covering forward passes and punts are properly complied.



IN 1916
J. PREAS OF GEORGIA TECH
KICKED 16 EXTRA POINTS
AGAINST CUMBERLAND.

TECH.222 - CUMBERLAND 0

JOE LOUIS & JESSE OWENS
AM NOT DE ONLY ONES



FROM 1925
through 1933 the
Ashland (Ky.) High

Tomcats lost only three games in 89 starts, tying four games and winning 82. The Tomcats lost one game in 1925 and two in 1932, but between those games were undefeated. They scored 2,875 points, an average of more than 31½ points per game.

Players always lose weight during a game, gaining all or most of it back by the water they drink and the steaks and fixin's they eat after the game. "Big Bill" Edwards, of Princeton, claims some sort of a record in weight-losing, however. He dropped 30 pounds in a Princeton-Yale game; history fails to record whether he got it all back.

One of the most remarkable tie games in football was played in 1931 by Yale and Dartmouth, rivals

FEATS *of* FOOTBALL

on and off since 1884. The score was 33 to 33. After a brilliant second half comeback, in which Dartmouth cut down Yale's halftime advantage of 26 to 10, the score was Yale 33, Dartmouth 30. Morton, of Dartmouth, essayed a field goal from the 23-yard line to tie the score at 33-all.

The football team of the University of the South, now known as Sewanee, played 300 minutes of football in five days, winning from Texas, Texas A. & M., Tulane, Louisiana and Mississippi. Moreover, none of the five teams was able to score on the doughty Sewanee eleven.

Neither Morgan nor Bluefield, leading teams of the Colored Intercollegiate A. A., was defeated in 1934, and Morgan's goal line was uncrossed. Kentucky State, regarded as national champion by other Negro colleges, was undefeated, allowing only two points to opponents.

In 1916 J. Preas, of Georgia Tech, kicked 16 extra points against Cumberland, aiding in giving the Yellowjackets a 222 to 0 victory. Cumberland, according to the Tech records, has never come back for more.

Official Rosters

Occidental College

No.	Name	Pos.
32	Appy, H.	C
80	Bates, F.	H
86	Bell, G.	H
36	Benioff, D.	F
82	Calvert, I.	H
84	Chamberlain, D.	G
25	Cosby, B.	Q
39	Dunn, R.	G
46	Gemmell, P.	T
63	Henderson, J.	G
66	Herrick, B.	G
41	Howe, L.	RG
71	Huddleston, R.	H
40	Hunt, H.	RT
47	Ingles, G.	E
45	Irish, B.	T
61	Jeffries, D.	T
57	Johnson, J.	T
43	Knudsen, K.	LE
37	Lewis, P.	LH
60	Lyons, H.	F
65	Middleton, W.	E
58	Moore, W.	E
34	Naumann, E.	RE
38	Nichols, R.	RH
51	Norvold, D.	H
44	Nunn, G.	C
85	Powell, J.	E
50	Punaro, E.	H
59	Reed, L.	G
54	Rejebian, A.	H
53	Seekins, C.	C
49	Sheridan, J.	F
69	Smith, W.	T
48	Snyder, D.	LG
88	Stierle, C.	E

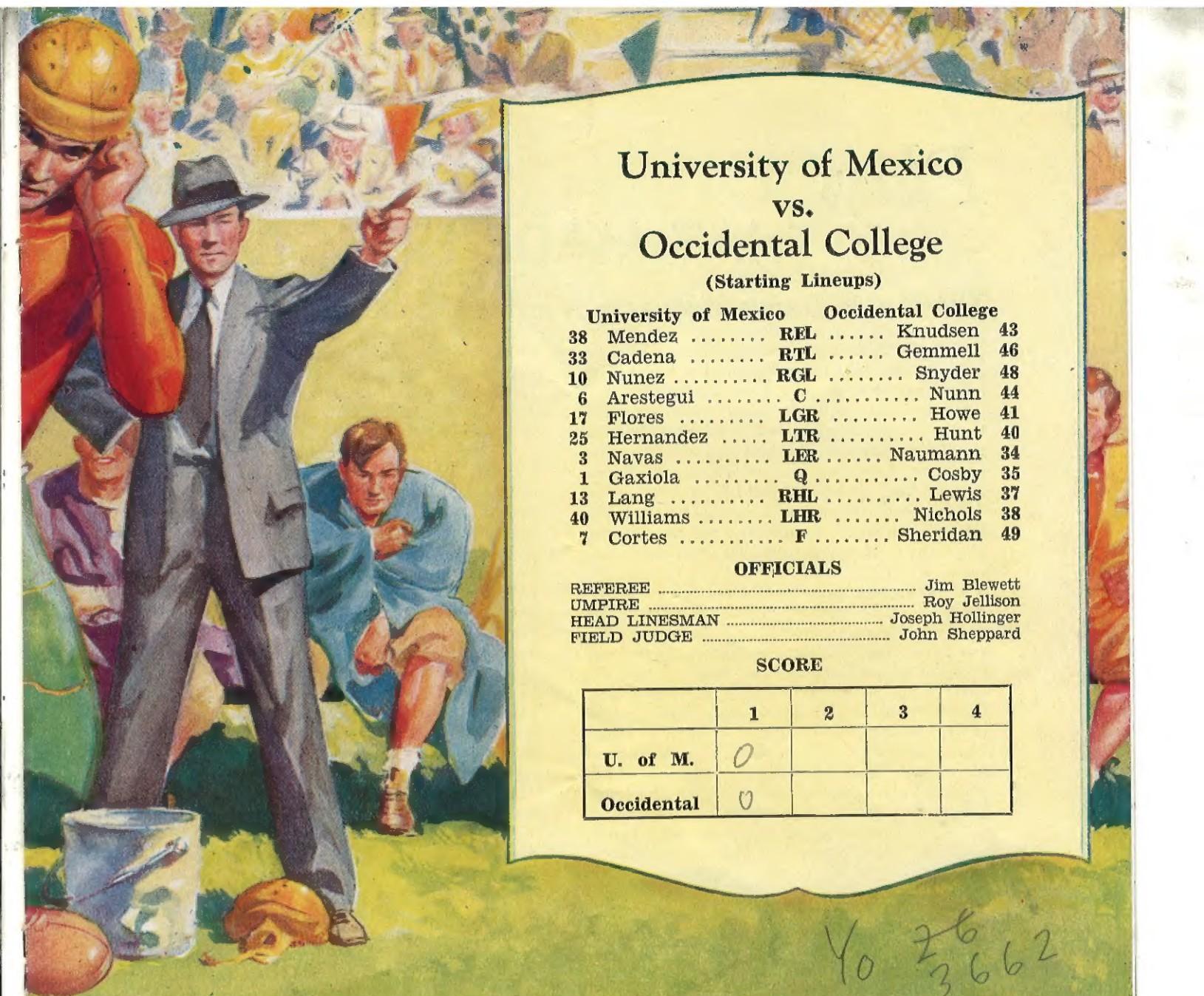
University of Mexico

No.	Name	Pos.
4	Alonzo, H.	E
27	Ariola, F.	C
6	Arestegui, M.	C
33	Cadena, H.	T
7	Cortes, A.	B
17	Flores, G.	G
1	Gaxiola, C.	Q
5	Gonzales, A.	T
28	Hermosa, R.	B
32	Hernandez, S.	B
25	Hernandez, L.	T
19	Kolteniuk, L.	G
13	Lang, C.	B
38	Mendez, D.	E
39	Mendez, R.	B
12	Miranda, E.	B
3	Navas, E.	E
10	Nunez, L.	G
21	Nunez, M.	G
15	Pineda, G.	B
26	Turquel, J.	T
29	Villegas, M.	B
40	Williams, T.	B



*There is no s
f*

RICHFIELD



University of Mexico

VS.
Occidental College

(Starting Lineups)

University of Mexico		Occidental College	
38	Mendez	REL	Knudsen 43
33	Cadena	RTL	Gemmell 46
10	Nunez	RGL	Snyder 48
6	Arestegui	C	Nunn 44
17	Flores	LGR	Howe 41
25	Hernandez	LTR	Hunt 40
3	Navas	LER	Naumann 34
1	Gaxiola	Q	Cosby 35
13	Lang	RHL	Lewis 37
40	Williams	LHR	Nichols 38
7	Cortes	F	Sheridan 49

OFFICIALS

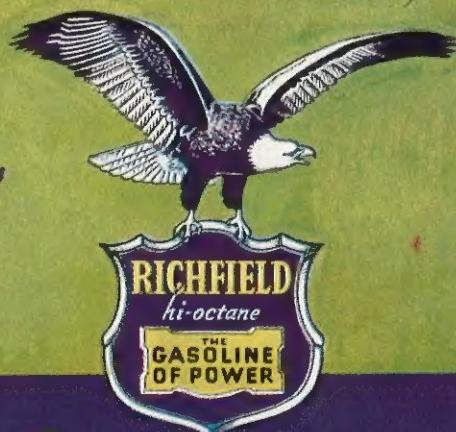
REFEREE	Jim Blewett
UMPIRE	Roy Jellison
HEAD LINESMAN	Joseph Hollinger
FIELD JUDGE	John Sheppard

SCORE

	1	2	3	4
U. of M.	0			
Occidental	0			

Yo 26
3662

substitute
or



Hi-Octane

Plays THAT MADE HISTORY . . .

The Notre Dame Shift and Warner's "Double Wing-Back"

KNUTE K. ROCKNE'S formation which Notre Dame teams have made famous has been called highly ingenious; actually, it is very simple.

Rockne has also been credited with the invention of the shift, but in fact he borrowed it from the "Minnesota shift," which was the invention of the old Yale player, Harry Williams. Williams' idea was that his team should line up back of the line of scrimmage and, at a signal, leap up to the line and, almost instantaneously, put the ball into play before the defense could diagnose the formation.

Borrowing the principle but not the maneuver, Rockne lined his teams up in the conventional formation, with a balanced line and the backs in the familiar inverted "T". At a pre-arranged signal, the ends shifted to the outside and simultaneously the backs shifted to the right or left, depending upon the direction the play was to take. The ingenuity of the Rockne system lay, not in the two initial formations which any grammar school football player could diagram, but in the exquisitely timed plays and the finesse of individuals which Rockne developed from the simple formations he used.

Rockne football lays the emphasis upon power,

speed and deception, with deception the least necessary ingredient, power of paramount importance and speed necessary but not imperative, since the system is readily adaptable to all types of material.

The football of Glenn Scobey "Pop" Warner, like that of Rockne, goes back to the football of an earlier day. The double wing-back formation invented in the '90s by Amos Alonzo Stagg, known as the "ends-out" formation, is the ancestor of the Warner "double wing-back" formation which is the salient characteristic of his style of football. Being forbidden by the rules to have less than seven men on the line of scrimmage, Warner adapted the Stagg formation to fit modern rules, and deployed two backs, called the wing-backs, outside of the ends. A wide variety of reverses, spinners, half-spinners and other bafflingly deceptive plays can be run from this formation; with a powerful fullback, it is the groundwork for an attack that has caused many an opposing coach sleepless nights spent in planning an effective defense.

Warner, his fellow coaches say, has become more and more engrossed by his own theories of deception with the passing years and has become absorbed in play-building with the hope of reaching the ultimate in deceptive football. In this pursuit he has lost sight of the fact that a straight line is still the shortest distance from goal line to goal line, they say. But football history will record that Glenn Warner was one of the great inventive geniuses of the game.

A WIDE VARIETY OF REVERSES, SPINNERS & BAFFLING PLAYS ARE RUN FROM WARNER FORMATIONS



KNUTE ROCKNE
IMMORTAL COACH OF NOTRE DAME



Five SEASONS AGO; 1930 FOOTBALL

THE YEAR 1930 isn't so remote, either historically or technically as it concerns the game of American football, but the 1930 season was an interesting and highly entertaining one.

The year was one of great crowds, many intersectional games, several teams that have gone down in history as among the greatest produced by their respective institutions, and a number of major upsets.

The year marked the practical stabilization of the rules, with their complete recodification.

The outstanding teams of the nation included Army, Dartmouth, Colgate and Fordham in the East; Alabama and Tulane in the South; Washington State and Southern California on the Pacific Coast, and Northwestern and Michigan in the mid-West. Kansas was champion of the "Big Six."

From an intersectional standpoint, the highlights of the year were Notre Dame's dramatic defeat of Southern California, one of the greatest teams in Trojan history, which had run up record scores against every opponent save Washington State, the champions of the Pacific Coast Conference; Washington State's almost equally dramatic humbling by a powerful Alabama eleven in the Rose Bowl, and St. Mary's stirring come-back against Fordham in New York, the Gaels winning in the second half, 20 to 12.

Other games of intersectional importance in-

cluded Army's 13 to 0 victory over Illinois and the Cadets' subsequent 7 to 6 loss to Notre Dame; Harvard's defeat, 6 to 3, by Michigan; Yale's second successive defeat by Georgia; Penn's losses by big scores to Wisconsin and Notre Dame and the Quakers' 21 to 6 victory over Kansas; Washington State's win over Villanova at Philadelphia before meeting tragedy at the Rose Bowl, and Notre Dame's victories over Pittsburgh and Navy, which led up to the great victory over the Trojans.

The 1930 season was the last—and possibly the greatest—for Knute Kenneth Rockne, Notre Dame's genius of football. His team of 1930 is regarded as ranking with any other team in Irish history, and the backfield of Carideo, Schwartz, Brill and Mullins is compared by many writers with the original "Four Horsemen" of the 1924 season.

Players we talked about (among others) in 1930 included the aforementioned new "Four Horsemen" of Notre Dame, the most widely recognized of the quartet being Frank Carideo, the quarterback, and Marty Brill; "Erny" Pinckert, of Southern California; Gerald Dalrymple, Tulane's great end; Reb Russell, of Northwestern; Wes Fesler, of Ohio State; Orv Mohler and Marsh Duffield, Southern California; Ted Beckett, California, and Notre Dame's "midget" guard, Bert Metzger. Some of the players who were sophomores in 1930 and who were to gain fame in the succeeding two years included Harry Newman, of Michigan; "Pug" Rentner, of Northwestern, and Marchmont Schwartz, of Notre Dame.



Football

6 4 0
4 4 6 0
3 8 4 0 0.
2 6 0
4 1 2 9 4 4 0 0
7 3 0

INTERNATIONALLY FLAVORED . . .

International competition in football receives its strongest impetus here today when the University of Mexico meets Occidental College for the second time in five years. Occidental's competition with Mexico began in 1930, when the Tigers played Coach Reggie Root's Mexico eleven in a colorful night game.

Since the 1932 Olympic games here, Occidental has endeavored to foster international athletics, and to that end a two-year agreement with the University of Mexico has been signed. The Tiger squad will travel to Mexico City next year to play the second game of the home-and-home series October 12.

Today's game is of singular interest, because the University of Mexico squad will be playing here before a crowd drawn from the second largest Mexican city in the world. From Los Angeles' Latin-American population, thousands of our greatest football fans are drawn. At their head today is Ricardo Hill, Mexican Consul to Los Angeles, and occupying box seats in the Stadium are consuls of every Latin-American country.

Interest in today's contest is heightened by the presence of the colorful Mexican rooting section. With exotic music and a general fiesta spirit, the game is literally a holiday occasion.

Fans may expect to see a brilliantly fast, wide-open game of football. Occidental is an exponent of the open game, and the team will probably stress lateral passes today. Mexico's team, greatly outweighed, is expected to rely upon speed and the traditional fire of the race. Added to that is the forward passing wizardry of Mexico's new coach, the great Dixie Howell, who thrilled fans January 1 in the Stanford-Alabama New Year's Day game. His line coach is Charles Marr, former Alabama guard, who foiled Stanford's attempts to block Howell's passes last winter. With two brilliant coaches, each adherants of the open game, the ball will probably fly far and often today, with deception, speed and fight employed in place of bulk and power.

University of Mexico Football Squad



Identification on Mexico squad picture, left to right, back row: Manager Oscar Gavaldon, Coach Dixie Howell, Gilberto Pineda, Carlos Suzan, Luis Piralta, Daniel Cabasas, Julio Turquel, Eduardo Teja, Hector Cadena, Jorge Mendez, Humberto Alonzo, S. Mireles Romulo, Raoul Elizondo, Roberto Mendez, Dan Mendez, Luis Hernandez, Silvio Hernandez, Assistant Coach Charley Marr. Middle row: Horacio Basquez,

Rafael Hermosa, Jose Perez, Humberto Rangel, Manuel Arestegui, Roberto Correl, Gonzalo Flores, Marco Villegas, Mario Nunez, Alejandra deCortes, Felipe Ariola. Front row: Carlos Lang, Carlos Barrena, Luis Nunez, Modesto Barrios, Luis Kolteniuk, Lolo Rivadeneyra, Ernesto Navas (captain), Juan Gaxiola, Simon Celis, Carlos Cetena.